



Front page of the Honolulu Advertiser Nov 30, 1941

"In politics, nothing happens by accident. If it happens, you can bet it was planned that way."
Franklin Delano Roosevelt

"...December 7th, 1941 a date which will live in infamy, the United States of America was suddenly and deliberately attacked by naval and air forces of the Empire of Japan." – Franklin Delano Roosevelt Dec 8th, 1941.

Infamy indeed. Unfortunately, in the history books the Japanese are blamed as the sole perpetrators of this event. The U.S. government with FDR at the helm deliberately provoked Japan into this **false flag** so that the unwilling U.S. population would support getting the United States involved in World War II. The plan was outlined in what is known as the **McCollum Memo**. It is a document published by Lieutenant Commander Arthur H McCollum on October 7th, 1940 that outlines the necessary steps to provoke Japan into attacking the U.S. :

- A. Make an arrangement with Britain for the use of British bases in the Pacific, particularly Singapore.**
- B. Make an arrangement with Holland for the use of base facilities and acquisition of supplies in the Dutch East Indies.**
- C. Give all possible aid to the Chinese government of Chiang-Kai-Shek.**
- D. Send a division of long range heavy cruisers to the Orient, Philippines, or Singapore.**
- E. Send two divisions of submarines to the Orient.**
- F. Keep the main strength of the U.S. fleet now in the Pacific in the vicinity of the Hawaiian Islands.**
- G. Insist that the Dutch refuse to grant Japanese demands for undue economic concessions, particularly oil.**
- H. Completely embargo all U.S. trade with Japan, in collaboration with a similar embargo imposed by the British Empire.**

If by these means Japan could be led to commit an overt act of war, so much the better. At all events we must be fully prepared to accept the threat of war.

A.H. McCollum

All 8 of the memorandum points came to pass and the Japanese attacked as

planned which brought the U.S. into war with overwhelming public approval. The decision to place the Pacific Fleet in Pearl Harbor was no mistake either. From March 17th, 1913 to August 20th, 1920 FDR was Assistant Secretary of the Navy and learned a great deal about naval tactics and warfare during WWI. This is what makes his decision to order Admiral

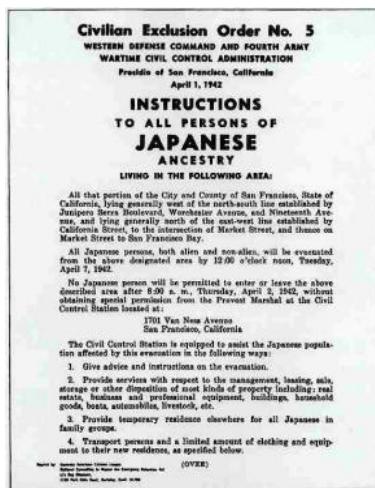


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James O. Richardson to deploy the Pacific Fleet to dock in Pearl Harbor so strange. Richardson protested since he felt it would make the fleet vulnerable to Japanese attack. FDR relieved him of his command and replaced him with Admiral Husband E Kimmel who positioned the fleet as ordered at Pearl. What is interesting with this decision is that most of the ships placed at Pearl Harbor were outdated vessels.

Admiral Kimmel tried to do his duty several times to protect the base but had his hands tied by Washington D.C. Ultimately,

Kimmel and Army General Walter Short were scapegoated for the failure to protect Pearl Harbor. Kimmel wrote a book called "[Admiral Kimmel's Story](#)" in 1955 outlining his side of the story. His family also fought for years to have his name cleared of any fault.



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Two of the main lies told about Pearl Harbor is that the U.S. had not cracked the Japanese purple code and that the Japanese maintained radio silence on December 7th, 1941. First, the US cracked the purple code in 1940 and was delivering these messages code named "magic" to the Roosevelt administration almost daily. Second, several radio messages outlining intentions of war by the Japanese were intercepted in the days leading up to December 7th at Station H in Hawaii. The messages were never given to Admiral Kimmel or General Short. This is one of the messages sent from Admiral Yamamoto to Admiral Nagumo on November 24th, 1941:

"The task force, keeping its movement strictly secret and maintaining close guard against submarines and aircraft, shall advance into Hawaiian waters, and upon the very opening of hostilities shall attack the main force of the United States fleet in Hawaii and deal it a mortal blow".

The diary of Henry Stimson who was Secretary of War, a skull and bones member and member of the [CFR](#) gives some interesting insight into administration's motivation at the time:

"In spite of the risk involved, however, in letting the Japanese fire the first shot, we realized that in order to have the full support of the American people, it was desirable to make sure that the Japanese be the ones to do this, so that there should remain no doubt in anyone's mind as to who were the aggressors."

Pearl Harbor – Roosevelt's 9/11:

<http://jamesperloff.com/2014/11/06/pearl-harbor-roosevelts-911/>

[**Day of Deceit: The Truth about FDR and Pearl Harbor – Robert Stinnett**](#)

[**EXECUTIVE ORDER 9066**](#)

Day of Infamy:

Sacrifice at Pearl Harbor:

Pearl Harbor Advance Knowledge:

Pearl Harbor a False Flag Operation? An Interview with Author Robert Stinnett:

Bones of Station H:

Pearl Harbor Archive: <http://www.independent.org/publications/article.asp?id=1431>

Outline of events leading to the attack:

<http://whatreallyhappened.com/WRHARTICLES/pearl.php#axzz3Szfzyx8P>

Robert McNamara admits if the US lost WWII, he and General Curtis Lemay would have been put on trial as war criminals for fire bombing Tokyo. General Lemay also wanted to nuke Cuba during the Cuban missile crisis, was on the Joint Chiefs of Staff when **Operation Northwoods** was presented to Kennedy, and is credited as being the inspiration for General Turgidson in the Stanley Kubrick film Dr. Strangelove: